

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
CELEBRATED
Trade Mark
BUTTER SCOTCH.

Really Wholesome Confectionery—
ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON, W.C.

No. 11,000

廿六日一集一號

一月初六年九月廿六

ESTABLISHED 1867.

HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 16TH, 1893.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.
and for
PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO THE EXPORTERS,
A CONFIDENTIAL AND COMPLETE RECORD
OF THE
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
as given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

Subscription, including Postage to any part of
the World, \$10 per annum.

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
July 18, PEIYANG, German str., 953, R. Kohler.
Canton 1st July, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 18, TAIWAN, British str., 2,626, R. Nelson.
L.N.R.—Fowey 11th July, Tea—BUR-
TON & CO. Swiss.

July 18, PHOENIX, German str., 1,628, L. Maden.

Hengchung 27th May, and Singapore 7th

July 18, GENERAL—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 18, CARMARTHEN, British str., 1,776,
H. W. Vroom, Yokohama, 29th June, June,

General—DUNLOP, Cawnpore, 10th July.

July 18, NEWCASTLE, British str., 1,628, G. S. Soden,
Newhaven 4th July, and Cleve 6th.

Bonapart's Cake Co.—C. M. S. N. Co.

July 18, HATTONG, British steamer, 738, J. S.

Rouch, Tamshui 1st July, may 10th, and

Swatow 12th, General—DUNLOP LAPE-

& CO.

July 18, DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

BORDEAUX WINES.

2 doz.

St. George's, per dozen. \$2.75

Cat. Wyndham. \$3.00. \$35.00

St. George's, in Case (24 doz.) \$40.00.

Cat. Wyndham. " (12) \$25.00.

" " (12) \$25.00.

Samples on application.

G. GIRALFT.

6, Queen's Road.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH BORNEO.

TENDERS are invited for maintaining re-

gular STEAM COMMUNICATIONS

for 12 months from 1st September

between Labuan and Sandakan, both with

the intermediate ports of Kuala

Lumpu, Kimanis, Gaya, Asai, Kubat, Ban-

utan, and Paitan. Minimum speed 7 knots.

Carriage capacity 80 tons. Accommodation for 2

European and 20 Native Passengers. Maximum

draught 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to

BIRLEY, DAWMILLE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRADE

MARKS of the MAN LOONG (MAN)

FIRM, Manufacturers of PRESERVED

GINGER and other SWEETMEATS, have

been registered in this Colony pursuant to

Ordinance No. 16 of 1872.

Head Office: HOYAN, CANTON, Hongkong

Office: No. 376, Queen's Road CENTRAL.

Managers: LEUNG YU SUNG, J. WONG HOI CHOW.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1893.

[1573]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

INTIMATIONS.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

E. J. BEMEDIOS,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP

DEALER.

7, CANE BOAN, Hongkong.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval

to any address or receipt of satisfactory refer-

ences.

Is also prepared to purchase POSTAGE

STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

Liberal Discount Allowed.

[1262]

DRINKS.

DURING hot weather a plentiful supply of

Whiskey in Fluid is necessary both for

health and comfort, to all Sons and Daughters

of Adam, and human invention has been ex-

ercised from the earliest times in devising

cooling or brewing drinks, but none have ever

been invented that surpasses third quenching

thirst action the pure juice of Ripe Fruit

sweetened with sugar and diluted to suit in

individual taste with Plain or Aerate Water.

We Manufacture a full line of Fruit Syrups

directly from the juice of sound ripe fruits, in-

cluding

BLACK CURRANT, ORANGE,

RED CURRANT, PEACH,

CHERRY, PLUM,

RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE,

STRAWBERRY, LEMON,

etc.

Per qt. bottle 75 cents.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

Queen's Road CENTRAL.

DAKIN, CRUCKSBANK & CO., LTD.

[1263]

INTIMATIONS.

THE STANDARD

SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 67 YEARS

ESTABLISHED AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST

AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROV-
INCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED

KINGDOM.

THE STANDARD has a long record of

good services to refer to; its Funds

are annually increasing, amount to \$75,000,000

now, the Premiums are moderate, and all

new Policies consistent with safety have

been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.

Agents, Hongkong.

[5024]

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD

This change was the rapid growth and elastic state of the trade and revenue of the Straits Settlements, which it has been rightly pointed out have at length become one of the most important Emporiums in the East.

In the present mind that the singular prosperity and rapid advancement of the trade of the Straits Settlements have been in great measure due to wise and broad-minded legislation, especially in the currency regulation, which hitherto been of a comprehensive rather than a restrictive nature, and have, as a result, object the legal tender of all the coinage current in the Far East of equal value to the Mexican dollar and of a weight and fineness of a known reliable character. We conceive that the trade of Singapore and the adjacent territories has gained incalculable advantage from having its regular currency one of the principal coins, equal to the Mexican dollar, which is held over the Eastern Archipelago, China, and Japan.

To add to the revenue, the Bank and its dealers that the early adoption of these coins now circulate almost throughout the East, shall be local tenders in the Straits Settlements, would say the least be a star fruit with unknown and possibly widespread consequences as regards the trade of the Settlements.

But the present aspect of the question is one which seems to have been met in a summing up of the situation and in which the proposal which may be found to break down.

At the present time the Straits Settlements are supplied with a currency of admittedly unknown volume the coinage cost of which has been with a minimum degree of weight on the trade of the Islands.

To understand it must be borne in mind that the component part of the existing currency of the Mexican dollar, is a coin the cost of minting which has in the main fallen on the importer of European goods into Mexico. By the regulations of that country, the revenue of which is largely derived from the seigniorage on the dollar, a heavy prohibitory duty is imposed on the export of silver bullion, so there is a premium on the other commercial exports, the amount of which can be obtained for European goods imported into Mexico is in the Mexican dollar. These dollars are transmitted to London and sold here at the current price of the day, which, taken over a series of years, shows a loss to the piece goods imported which has to sell the dollar and to buy the pound and consequently the Mexican dollar bears a heavy burden in the Straits Settlements; it is obvious that profiting the trade of the Settlements has been the cause. A good deal has been said against the Mexican dollar on the ground of it being a foreign coin; but although that fact is undesirable, it must not be forgotten that in spite of the impecunious state of the country whence it comes, the frequent changes of Government and even revolution, the value of the dollar has, through these all, never been tampered with or altered in the least degree, and it has certainly therefore afforded a very reliable as well as a very cheap addition to the circulation of the Straits.

It is now, however, proposed to displace (gradually but eventually) the whole of that currency and to substitute for it one which has its intrinsic advantages, but may more burdensome to the trade of the Colony, because, whoever may in the first instance pay the expense of the new coinage, it is perfectly certain that eventually the entire cost will fall upon and have to be borne by the trade which absorbs the currency.

We think it will to point out that the expenses of the proposed coinage will amount the amount in the Legislative Council receiving the relative cost of the new dollar and the Mexican dollar, and the idea seemed to prevail that the latter is frequently at such a high premium that, even allowing for the new coinage, the trade of the Straits would be less burdened by paying that extra cost in coinage than in the Mexican dollar. Of course we have been told that Mexican dollars have been forced to an abnormally high price, but taking the facts as a fair example in view of the unusually heavy demands of the French Government for Mexican dollars, we may point out that the price of those only compares unfavourably to a franc in extent with what would probably be the cost of the proposed new coinage, £1 per cent. for Mint charges and loss of interest. Thus—
Silver at 4% per cent. would give as the intrinsic equivalent of the new British dollar

45.125 pence per oz.

Add 1% per cent. for Minting
Charges and loss of interest..... 673

Make the cost of the new dollar to be..... 45.458

as against a current price for

Mexican Dollars of..... 45.375

less than 1% per cent. against the latter.

Again, as regards the apprehended falling off in the supply of the Mexican dollar, we do not ourselves see any visible indication of such a danger, but the fact is that during the year 1892 certainly showed no diminution, but on the contrary a very large increase over that of the preceding year. We have not the exact figures as yet at our command, but we estimate that the export of Mexican dollars from Europe during 1892 amounted to 25 million sterling, being an excess of about 600,000, and from San Francisco the amount was 14 million.

Another practical difficulty which does not appear to have been fully considered is the method by which this contemplated change in the currency of the Straits would be effected. The Government declared that after a certain day nothing but the new British dollars shall be legal tender, we would ask how does it intend to provide (as every Government is bound to do under such circumstances) for the carrying out of such a sudden change? It may be argued that the new coinage could be introduced by a simple edict, but the Mexican dollars might become very scarce indeed before such could be obtained, whereas in the existing state of the currency such could be procured very readily either from China or Japan.

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The Government of India have sanctioned the addition of British Central Africa of an additional force composed of volunteers from the Native Army consisting of a British Officer, an hospital assistant and 100 Sikhs for service with the Indian forces at present the service. The officers with the force is Lieutenant W. R. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, 25th June.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Cross, said the despatch sent to India relating to Mr. Paul's resolution regarding the Indian Civil Service examinations was received with care, and the fall in emoluments was received with attention, but it was necessary to consult the Indian Government before deciding anything in the matter.

Under a change was made in the currency arrangements of Ceylon, he said, in order to circulate these.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 25th June.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which it was decided not to invoke Congress before September.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 25th June.

The death is announced of General Sir L. Thomas Newall, Governor of Gibraltar.

INDIAN FORCES FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG.

LONDON, 25th June.

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The officers with the force is Lieutenant W. R. Manning, 1st Sikh Infantry.

THE NORTHERN CHINA MAIL.

LONDON, 25th June.

Surgeon-Major Robertson, who arrived at Gilgit on the 6th instant, after absence of four months in Chitral, gave a post satisfactory report of the present state of the country visited by him.

On his return in March he was given a warm welcome everywhere in the villages and the chief men, while in Yarkand, the Tadzhik continued feeding him for some time after they left him in the snow.

He also insisted on giving him again the next morning a ride on their camels. About 3 a.m., however, the Tadzhik sent a rather daunted camel chair to the mullah with the information that this was the only conveyance he could give them and that they had better take it.

They tell us about their experiences at Yarkand, that at first they had nothing to eat, and

then they had to walk miles to get food.

They had to sleep in the open air, and

they were treated with very severe punishment.

They had to march for miles to get food.

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